

**REMARKS**

Applicants respectfully request further examination and reconsideration in view of the above amendments and arguments set forth fully below. Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26 were previously pending in the present application. Within the Office Action, Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26 have been rejected.

**Substance of Interview Summary**

Applicant thanks the Examiner for his courtesy and assistance during an interview that was held on February 19, 2010. During the interview, Applicant pointed out that Narusawa does not teach identifying "valid actions corresponding to each identified type of data, the valid actions including searching a database of universal resource locators, searching a database of names of human beings, searching a database of names of locations, and searching a database of addresses" as recited in Applicant's claims.

Without intending to mischaracterize the substance of the interview, Applicant is of the opinion that the Examiner agreed to reconsider in light of further amendment.

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Within the Office Action, Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,983,310 to Rouse et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Rouse") in view of United

States Patent Publication No. 2006/0247915 to Bradford et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Bradford") and in view of United States Patent No. 6,823,183 to Narusawa (hereinafter referred to as "Narusawa").

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claimed features must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, because neither Rouse, Bradford, nor Narusawa, either alone or in combination, disclose all of the limitations of Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26.

Specifically neither Rouse, Bradford, nor Narusawa teach or suggest "a data-type software module which includes executable instructions to identify types of data that might be returned to the user, the types of data including phone numbers, universal resource locators, names of human beings, names of locations, and addresses based on input from the user, wherein the data-type software module includes executable instructions to select the types of data based on the environment" as recited in Applicant's claims.

Furthermore, neither Rouse, Bradford, nor Narusawa teach or suggest "a user interface, capable of listing one of the first and second sets of information at the top of a display and the other set of information at the bottom of the display with a cursor provided at the top of the display, so as to provide the sets of information to the user such that the set of information at the top of the display is

more easily accessed by the user than the other set of information, and wherein the ordering of the first set of information and the second set of information is based on the environment, so that the system reacts differently depending upon the environment."

First, on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner admits that Rouse does not teach or suggest a data-type software module which includes executable instructions to identify types of data that might be returned to the user, the types of data including phone numbers, universal resource locators, names of human beings, names of locations, and addresses based on input from the user, wherein the data-type software module includes executable instructions to select the types of data based on the environment." The Applicants agree.

Furthermore, Narusawa does not teach or suggest a data-type software module which includes executable instructions to identify types of data that might be returned to the user, the types of data including phone numbers, universal resource locators, names of human beings, names of locations, and addresses based on input from the user, wherein the data-type software module includes executable instructions to select the types of data based on the environment," nor does the Examiner suggest that it does.

Finally, Bradford does not teach or suggest "a data-type software module which includes executable instructions to identify types of data that might be returned to the user, the types of data including phone numbers, universal resource locators, names of human beings, names of locations, and addresses based on input from the user, wherein the data-type software module includes executable instructions to select the types of data based on the environment." Within the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Bradford involves "a data-type software module which includes executable instructions to identify types of data that might be returned to the user." The Applicants disagree, however, to expedite prosecution the Applicants amend the claims herein to further recite "wherein the data-type software module includes executable instructions to select the types of data based on the environment." Bradford clearly fails to teach or suggest these newly-recited claim limitations. For example, Bradford merely teaches application on the dialer of a mobile device rather than various environments (i.e. a browser, a dialer, etc.).

Additionally, neither Rouse, Bradford, nor Narusawa teach or suggest "ordering of the first set of information and the second set of information is based on the environment, so that the system reacts differently depending upon the environment," nor does the Examiner suggest that they do.

Indeed, this limitation is substantial because, as explained in the originally-filed application, the computer has "evolved to a level that may result in providing a

user with an overwhelming amount of information ... [and this] amount of information provided to a user may make it difficult for the user to identify a desired piece of information." (Paragraph [0003]). The above-mentioned claim limitation solves this dilemma as follows:

The invention may also include a platform-aware software module 25 having executable instructions to identify an environment in which the user is providing input. For example, an environment may be an internet browser, intended to enable the user to interact with the Internet. As another example, the environment may be a dialer, which may be intended for use in entering a phone number to which the user desires to be connected. In such an embodiment of the invention, the data-type software module 13 may include executable instructions to identify an environment and to select types of data based on the environment. For example, if the environment is the dialer, the data-type software module may identify phone number data types and identify a preference for phone number data types over other data types, such as words or phrases. By identifying a preference and associating that preference with a data type, the user may be provided with phone numbers in a manner that makes it easier for the user to select a desired phone number." (Paragraph [0018])

Furthermore,

"[a] method according to the invention may identify an environment in which the user is providing input. That information may be used to select types of data based on the environment. For example, environments that may be identified may include a browser, such as an Internet browser, or a dialer used to input a telephone number. By knowing the environment in which the user is providing the input, the method should be better able to provide the user with the desired information in a manner that makes the desired information easy to access. Further, by knowing the environment, the method may include a step in which the ordering of the first set of information and the second set of information is modified based on the environment. As an example, if the user pushes the key marked with "2" followed by the key marked with "2", and the method is executed so as to gather information about the environment in with those keys were pushed, the system may react differently depending on the environment. If "2"

followed by "2" is pushed in a dialer environment, then the method may provide phone numbers as the first set of information and names as the second set of information. But if the environment is an Internet browser, then the method may be executed so as to provide names as the first set of information and phone numbers as the second set of information. Indicating a preference based on environment may be accomplished by identifying a preference for a first data-type over a second data-type, or by indicating a preference for information derived from a first valid action over a second valid action. A further way to indicate a preference may be to indicate a preference for information derived from the first information-search software module over information derived from the second information-search software module. Combinations of the ways of indicating a preference may also be employed." (Paragraph [0024]).

However, neither Rouse, Bradford, nor Narusawa teach or suggest "ordering of the first set of information and the second set of information is based on the environment, so that the system reacts differently depending upon the environment."

On the contrary, Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26 recite these limitations and for at least this reason, Claims 1-3, 14, 17-21, and 24-26 are not rendered obvious in light of a hypothetical combination of Rouse, Bradford, and Narusawa.

### CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully posits that the pending claims have been distinguished from the art of record, and that all objections to and rejections of the claims have been overcome. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance. Should the Examiner deem it helpful he is encouraged to contact Applicant's attorney at (650) 474-8400.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOSEPH WEATHERBEE". The signature is somewhat stylized and includes a horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Weatherbee

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